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A. C.

Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

Ruins of Kenilworth Priory.

Published for the Proprietors, by Jos. Harding, Pall Mall.

Antiquarian

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL

CABINET,

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

ELEGANT VIEWS

OF THE

MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

IN

Great Britain.

ACCOMPANIED WITH

LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street; J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street; and H. D. Symonds, Paternoster Row.

1807.

S. Gosnell, Printer, Little Queen Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In presenting the First Volume of the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet to the Public, the Proprietors are happy to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have received in its progress; and though the scale upon which it is executed is beyond precedent small, yet they have had the satisfaction to receive the most flattering tokens from persons conversant with the subjects engraved, that they are strictly accurate.

The Proprietors make their most grateful and respectful acknowledgments to their Subscribers in general, and to those persons in particular who have already favoured them with the loan of Drawings and other materials. By the continuance of such

patronage, the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet will be hastening to preserve the lineaments of the most venerable remains of Antiquity which Time is incessantly whittleing away by nearly imperceptible atoms.

J. STORER AND I. GREIG.

The Gate of Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire.

Remains of the Cloisters of Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire.

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Entrance to the Cloisters of Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire.

Published by the Proprietors of the Topographical Cabinet, by J. Storer, from a Drawing by T. Whitelock.

Printed for Cadell, Davies & Co. Strand & Wm. Tegg, Cheapside.

S.E. View of Kirkham Priory Gateway, Yorkshire.

KIRKHAM PRIORY,

YORKSHIRE.

THESE respectable monastic remains are situated in a beautiful vale on the east side of the river Derwent, at the distance of about three miles south-east of Whitwell, six miles south-west from Malton, and twelve from Scarborough. With respect to its ecclesiastical situation, the Priory is placed in the deanery of Bucross, and archdeaconry of the East Riding, in the archiepiscopal diocese of York.

It was founded by sir Walter Espec, lord of Helmesley in this county during the reign of Henry I. to commemorate a fatal accident which embittered his declining years.

By his lady, Adeline, sir Walter had an only son who was called after his own name. The young knight took great delight in horsemanship, and usually rode the swiftest coursers. One unhappy day, when he was galloping towards Frithly, near this place, his horse grew restive, fell near a stone cross, and threw his rider, who instantly died on the spot.

Inconsolable for such an irreparable loss, sir Walter consulted his uncle, William, rector of Garton, who advised him to build and endow a holy place, commemorative of the unhappy circumstance.

He endowed this structure with seven churches, with

their impropriations, the profits of which, with the rents and other possessions in Yorkshire and Northumberland, amounted to eleven hundred marks.

He soon after died of grief, leaving his vast possessions among his sisters.

The Priory of Kirkham has been variously and liberally endowed. It appears that Walter de Espec, the founder, gave the manor of Kirkham, with the parish church, and one carucate and twenty-four acres of land, lying between the wood and the river Derwent; with liberty for the hogs belonging to the Priory, to pasture in Kirkham wood, pannage free: he also gave the tenth penny of the farm of his mill. The canons had free warren through the whole extent of his manor; and all his horses, mill, meadow, and all that he had between the wood and the river, with the fishery of Kirkham and Howsom, in lieu of their tithes of five carucates of land in Tilleston, and four carucates in Grift, of which the abbot and convent of Rieval, which he had also founded, were possessed. He also gave two parts of his tithes of the territory of Boelton, in Northumberland; all the town of Carr-upon-Tweed, with the church; the tithe of Howsom mill, built at Edeston, on the Derwent; the church of Garton, with a carucate of land called St. Michael's Flat (this church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory); the church of Helmesley; Blakemore, with a carucate of land; and pannage in this wood for all the hogs belonging to the canons and their servants, and also pasture for their other cattle; the

church of Hildreton; two parts of the tithes of the mill at Hoelton, in Northumberland; the tithe pennies of his farms at Howsom, and of the apples of his manors, especially of this town and mill; the church of Kirkeby Grondall, with one carucate of land in the town (the church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory); the tithes of his demesnes in Lynton; the church of Newton, in Glendale, with its appurtenances, and all the lands of Nefskil, the clerk; the tithe pennies of all his territories in Northumberland; eight carucates of land in Sixterdale; the manor of Titelington, with its appurtenances; one house in Werche; the town of Whitwell; the town of Wisthow, with the church formerly called Mora, which was appropriated to it; and also all his houses in York.

William de Ros, lord of Hamelak, gave a toft in the town of Pockley. A contest arose between Hugh prior of Kirkham, and this William de Ros, concerning the chase in the woods and moors of Hamelak, when it was agreed, A. D. 1261, that William should give to the poor the toft in Pockley, with a free passage through his woods and moors, except through the park; and that he and his heirs should give to the canons three deer yearly, in lieu of the tithe of hunting; and also give £5 *per annum*, in lieu of the tithe of apples of his manors, which were given by the founder: for which concessions the prior and canons quit-claimed to the said William all free chase in the before-mentioned woods and moors.

King Henry III. granted to the Priory and canons

various privileges in the forest of Galtress, and free warren in Kirkham and Woodhouse.

Robert, lord of Sproxton near Hamelak, gave pasture for two hundred sheep, as well in winter as summer.

William de Barton gave six oxgangs of land, with tofts, crofts, meadows, and pastures, in his territory; which William de Ros confirmed in the year 1253.

John, son of Robert de Navelton, gave various portions of land in Bergerthorp, in which township the Priory enjoyed other benefactions.

William, son of William de Berwerthorp, gave, or rather sold, the capital messuage and land in Berwerthorp, in consideration of twelve marks, and other goods, which the canons bestowed on him in his great necessity.

The church of Berythorpe was given to the Priory.

Walter de Ros gave the advowson of the church of Cald-Overton, which Peter de Ros confirmed, for supporting the hospitality of the Priory.

The church of Cambrun was given and appropriated the year 1321.

Hugh Bardolph gave pasture for one hundred sheep, in his territory of Hoton Bardolf, with liberty to have lambs therein till the feast of St. John the Baptist.

The Priory had also vast possessions in Kirkeby Grundale, Lengeby, Myndrom, Ross, Sledmere, Swinton, Turkilesby, and other places in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

The prior was lord of Billesdale, Cramburn, Edeston, Kirkham, Whitwell, &c.

Towards the aid granted to Henry III. upon the marriage of his eldest daughter, the Priory of Kirkham paid £5.

Among the eminent persons buried in the church of the Priory were the following:

William de Ros, son of Robert de Ros.

Robert de Ros, son of William, buried in a marble tomb on the south side.

William, son of Robert de Ros, interred in a marble tomb on the north side.

William, son of the last William, laid in a stone mausoleum, near the great altar on the south side.

These were all eminent and powerful barons, and patrons of the Priory.

Here rested also Richard Holthewaite of Cleveland, A. D. 1391, under the stone arch in the revestry.

Alice Ross of Kirkham, A. D. 1429.

John Wyton, A. D. 1430, near the choir door, on the south side.

William Turney, A. D. 1439.

Edmund Pole, A. D. 1446.

Robert Foster of Howsom, A. D. 1484, in the chapel of St. Mary.

George Gower, same year.

Ralph lord Greystock, A. D. 1487, buried in the chancel, before the altar.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

The Priory of Kirkham was surrendered on the 8th of December, A. D. 1539, in the 30th of Henry VIII. by John de Kildwyk, prior, and seventeen canons; having been previously valued in the 27th of the same reign at 300*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* according to Speed's account, but at 269*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* agreeably to the statement of sir William Dugdale. The pensions granted to the prior and his brethren amounted to £100.

The suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. occasioned great discontents; which were probably increased, as well by the secular as the regular clergy, and fomented by the greater abbots, and in October 1536, broke out into a rebellion in Lincolnshire; but soon suppressed. Within six days one more formidable, denominated "The Pilgrimage of Grace," commenced in Yorkshire, commanded by a person named Ask, attended by a number of priests with crosses in their hands, which amounted to an army of 40,000 men, assisted by lord Darcy; this also with some difficulty was conquered. These had such an effect upon the uncontrollable mind of Henry, that he pursued his plan of dissolution till he obtained a revenue of £100,000 per annum.

The sum of all the abbies, priories, and cells, in this county, exclusive of friaries, colleges, hospitals, and chantries, amounted to 16,818*l.* 11*s.* 6¾*d.* besides a great quantity of plate and jewels. These estates were estimated to be worth ten times the value at which they were rated; under which calculation the annual income of the monastic

estates in Yorkshire alone was worth 168,185*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* at the dissolution.

Henry granted Kirkham to sir Henry Knevet, knight, and dame Ann, his wife; but in the 3d of Edward VI. it was transferred to its rightful patron, the earl of Rutland, who held it of the king *in capite*, by military service; to whom, queen Elizabeth, in the 5th year of her reign, gave license to alienate the manor, with those of Byllesdale, Stipeslow, and Rievaulx, to Edward Jackman and Richard Lambert, whence they have descended to various possessors.

Having traced the history of Kirkham Priory from its foundation to its destruction, under the government of twenty priors, it only remains to traverse the desecrated ground; and whilst we describe the dilapidated remains of the piety of our ancestors, dwell upon the fragments of strength combined with beauty which distinguish these solitary walls.

The approach to the west entrance is solemn and majestic. The beautiful gate belonging to this Priory is in so perfect a state as to have the statues still remaining in the niches, the principal of which is an oval of the Virgin and Child; with several shields of armorial bearings. The style of this part of the building is the florid Gothic. Here are also the relics of a cross; probably that which occasioned the foundation of the Priory.

Behind the gate are vaulted arches of the foundation. Among the ruins appear the remains of a beautiful cloister,

in which are described two windows exhibiting ornaments in a superior degree of the pointed arch richly carved and pierced.

A fine Saxo-Norman doorway also arrests the attention: it is a most elegant specimen; and the edges of the carving appear as sharp as though they had been recently finished.

The site of the Priory, now a garden, is very extensive; and the beautiful river Derwent flowing near, renders the scene highly picturesque and agreeable.

——The musing pilgrim sees
A track of brighter green, and in the midst
Appears a mould'ring wall, with ivy crown'd,
Or Gothic turret, pride of ancient days!
Now but of use to grace a rural scene,
To bound our vistas. SHENSTONE.

Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.

[illegible]

WALTHAM CROSS,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

THIS elegant relic of antiquity was erected on the following occasion: Eleanor of Castile, first wife of Edward I. accompanied him, when prince of Wales, in the crusade to the Holy Land. During the campaign, the prince was attacked and wounded, in his tent, by a Saracen with a poisoned weapon. The poison was so potent as to baffle the abilities of his physicians, and he was deemed incurable. At this awful period, his amiable consort, anxious to save the life of a husband, without whom existence to her was worthless, formed the magnanimous resolution of risking her health and life to preserve his. She therefore applied her delicate lips to the rankling wound, and never ceased, night nor day, at stated times, in performing her benevolent office, till she had extracted the poison, and restored the prince to his accustomed health.

After being a faithful wife for thirty-six years to king Edward, she deceased at Herby in Lincolnshire, November 29, 1290; and the king, so ardent was his affection for her memory, erected to her honour, crosses, or statues, at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney-Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and Charing Cross, each adorned with the arms of Castile, Leon,

and the earldom of Ponthieu, which by her right were annexed to the crown of England, she being the only daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile and Leon.

According to lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 28, it appears, that it was Vertue's opinion, these Crosses were constructed from the elegant designs of Peter Cavalini, a Roman sculptor.

Waltham Cross, which is the only thing remarkable in the hamlet to which it gives name, stands at the corner of the Falcon inn, forming a point to the road from Cheshunt to Waltham Abbey.

The Society of Antiquaries have twice interested themselves in preserving this curious monument from farther decay. In 1721, posts were placed round it to protect it from injury; and in 1757, lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, at the request of the Society, signified by Dr. Stukely, surrounded the base with brickwork. An attempt was made, within a few years, to remove the whole into the park at Theobalds; but upon attempting it, the materials were found so decayed, that the design was abandoned, and the Cross suffered to remain undisturbed, to await the unavoidable shocks of age.

Amberley Castle, Sussex

Printed for the Proprietors by J. Ch. G. & W.m Clarke Bury St Edmunds

AMBERLEY CASTLE,

SUSSEX,

A STRUCTURE, situated on the east side of the river Arun, at the foot of the South Downs, is four miles north-east from Arundel, having the South Downs on the south, a wide extent of level marsh land on the north, the river Arun at a small distance on the west, and Amberley village and church on the east.

It was erected by William Rede, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward III. A. D. 1368, as a residence for himself and his successors; but being afterwards leased out to several families, among whom were those of Goring, Butler, Briscow, Parker, &c. it ultimately came into the possession of lord Selsea. The episcopal castle is degraded to a farm-house.

The building was constructed on a rock, and forms a parallelogram, with a southern entrance between two small round towers, with grooves for a portcullis. It is defended on the south by a foss, over which a bridge leads to the principal entrance. On the north and west sides, by the low rocky precipice on which it stands, it does not appear to have been of any great strength; the ruins of an arch within the walls, however, show the architecture to have been light and elegant.

AMBERLEY CASTLE.

The clump of trees near this ancient mansion situated on the adjoining hill, serves as a sea-mark, and is called Fittleworth Tilt.

Amberley, the village whence the Castle takes its name, consists of a long scattered street of mean buildings; but the land is rich and fertile. Adjoining to the Downs the soil is chalky; in the valley it consists of a rich black earth, producing crops of wheat in great quantities.

The church of this village is a small structure, containing a body, chancel, and a square tower at the west end; and is kept in decent repair. The living is of very small value.

Cotele House, Cornwall.

Published April 1st, 1819, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row

COTEHELE HOUSE,

CORNWALL.

THIS is an ancient mansion in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, and formerly gave name to a family, the heiress of which married an ancestor of the noble family of Mount-Edgecumbe. The earl at present holds this among his other possessions.

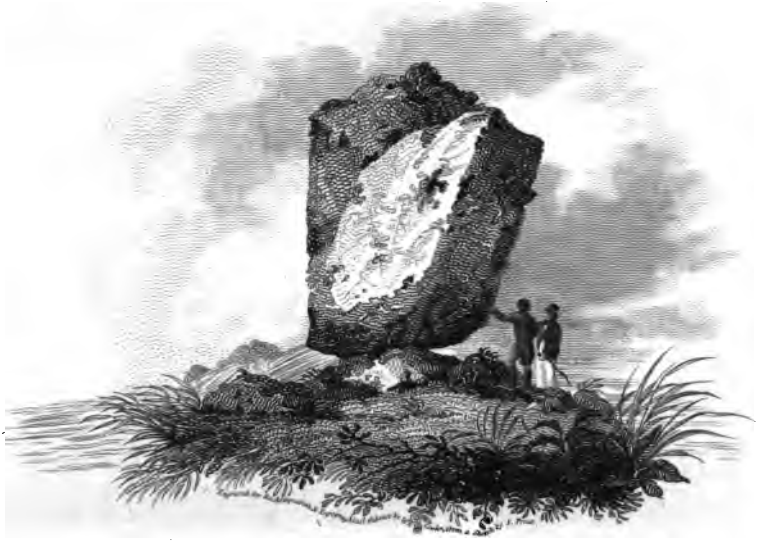
It is situated on the banks of the river Tamar, which receives its principal ornaments from Cotehele House and Mount-Edgecumbe. The house is an irregular stone building, which encloses a small quadrangle, to which there is an entrance under a square tower on the south. Another square tower in which are several spacious apartments, is situated beyond the north side of this court. There are two styles of building in the windows; those towards the east and south being narrow, and those towards the quadrangle and in the north tower are wide and square. It appears to have been repaired about the year 1627, from that date being carved over the gateway.

The mansion is an object of curiosity, as exhibiting all the essentials of baronial magnificence. The furniture is at least two hundred and fifty years old. The hall is amply decorated with various implements of ancient armour: at the end is the figure of a warrior armed cap-a-pee. The

staircase from the hall leads towards a chamber in which Charles II. slept for several nights.

The rooms are mostly hung with tapestry. The chapel is small. Another chapel in the Gothic style, situated upon a rocky eminence, rising very steeply from the river, is remarkable for the following circumstance which gave rise to its foundation:

Sir Richard Edgecumbe was driven to hide himself in the thick woods of his domain which overhung the river, on account of his attachment to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.; and being pursued by king Richard's party very closely, he found no other way to extricate himself from his danger but by policy: he therefore put a stone into his cap, and threw them into the river; being covered by the shelter of the surrounding forest, and his pursuers seeing the floating cap, imagining that in a state of desperation he had drowned himself, gave over the pursuit; and sir Richard found means to escape to Britanny, to await the fortune of better times. On his restoration to his country, this gentleman was appointed comptroller of the household to Henry VII. by whom he was sent ambassador to France; and dying on his return at Morlaix in Britanny, he was buried at a neighbouring church, and his cenotaph placed in this chapel which he had founded; where he is figured on a painted tablet as a knight in armour, kneeling on one knee, his helmet and gauntlet by his side, and a bishop before him.



Logan Stone, near Drewsteignton, Devonshire.

LOGAN, OR ROCKING STONE,

NEAR DREWSTEIGNTON,

DEVONSHIRE,

A MONUMENT of antiquity, is seated in the middle of the river Teign, which rolls over a rocky channel in this part of its course. "It is poised," says Polwhele, "upon another mass of stone which is deep grounded in the bed of the river. It is unequally sided, of great size; at some parts six, at others seven feet in height, and at the west end ten. From its west to east points, it may be in length about eighteen feet. It is flattish on the top, and seems to touch the stone below in no less than three or four places; but probably it is the gravel which the floods have left between that causes this appearance. I easily rocked it with one hand; but its quantity of motion did not exceed one inch, if so much. The equipoise, however, was more perceptible a few years since. Both the stones are granite; which is thick strewn in the channel of the river, and over all the adjacent country. It seems to have been the work of nature."

But the scenery of the surrounding neighbourhood claims particular attention, on account of its singular grandeur. The path leading from the river to the Logan Stone, winds in a beautiful manner beneath the precipice of Piddle Down. The majestic ascent of the hill is peculiarly striking; at its greatest distance is plainly to be perceived a channel

evidently formed by floods, which have driven down the soil into the river, and rendered that part which has been perforated barren and rocky.

The south side of the river is abruptly bounded in this part by a steep and lofty ridge of mountains, from the sides of which massive fragments of rocky substance are precipitated into the stream; the consequence is, that, being pent up in deep and narrow currents, the rushing of the waters is heard in dreadful uproar for a considerable distance, in its course to Bovey Tracy.

—Raging still amid the shaggy rocks,
Now flashes o'er the scatter'd fragments, now
Aslant the hollow'd channel rapid darts;
And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild infracted course and lessen'd roar
It gains a safer bed, and steals, at last,
Along the mazes of the quiet vale. THOMSON.

N. E. View of Malvern Abbey Church, Worcestershire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, London.

The Gate of Malvern Abbey, Worcestershire.

Interior of Malvern Abbey Church, Worcestershire.

[illegible]

Drawn and Engraved by J. Sing in the Antiquarian and Topographical School.

An Ancient Tomb in Malvern Abbey Church, Worcestershire

MALVERN ABBEY,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Great Malvern, situated in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, in the county of Worcester, was in the Saxon times a wilderness thick set with trees; to which some monks, who aimed at a character of superior sanctity, withdrew from the priory of Worcester, and there became hermits. Their number having soon increased to three hundred, they formed themselves into a society, agreed to live according to the order of St. Benedict, and elected Aldwin, one of their fraternity, to be superior. Thus was this Abbey founded about the 16th of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Before his death, Aldwin endowed it with large possessions. Henry I. likewise was a very great benefactor; not only by confirming to the fraternity many lands, but granting them also considerable privileges and immunities. Gislebert, abbot of Westminster, with consent of his convent, assigned to them several manors and estates, and of course this monastery was considered as, in its origin, a cell to the abbey of Westminster, though at length it became a free abbey. Among other benefactors were Henry III. Edward I. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; Osborn and Richard Fitzpontz; Wolstan, prior of Worcester; Guy

Fitz-Holgod; Roger de Chaundos; Walter de Maydeston, &c. &c.

At the time of the dissolution, its revenues were valued at 308*l.* 1*s.* 5¼*d.* according to Dugdale; but according to Speed at 375*l.* 0*s.* 6¼*d.*

In the 36th year of Henry VIII. this Abbey was granted to William Pinnocke, who alienated it to John Knottesford, serjeant at arms, whose daughter Anne married William Savage, of the family of that name at Rock Savage, Cheshire; from whom, by inheritance, it came to Thomas Savage, of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire. His descendant (by a female), Thomas Byrche Savage, sold the demesne, about the year 1774, to James Oliver, of Worcester; the site of the old Abbey having been sold a few years before.

Of the Abbey, the part that is still standing, makes a handsome appearance. The gateway is a most beautiful specimen of the Gothic style; and, considering its antiquity, is remarkable for retaining in many places its original freshness. The external appearance of the Church, on the north side, is very striking, and at the same time light and pleasing. It was purchased, by the inhabitants, of John Knottesford, before mentioned, and has ever since been deemed the parochial church. It is 171 feet in length, 63 in breadth; and the height of the nave is 63 feet. The interior of the Church is a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic styles; and from its exquisitely ornamented roof, and other emblazonments, the beholder may conceive a faint idea of its pristine beauty. The nave is in the Saxon style; and

the choir and tower are in the florid Gothic. The altar is adorned with burnt tiles, which are highly glazed, and ornamented with mottoes, devices, and armorial bearings. It had formerly a great number of windows, curiously painted; but only two of these remain perfect: they are whole-length portraits of prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. and sir Reginald Bray, the famous architect of Henry VIIth's chapel at Westminster, and of a chapel at Windsor still called by his name.

It may not be unpleasing to the reader, to be told what the subjects were of some of the principal of those beautiful paintings which once adorned this venerable pile. The following particulars are selected from among a great number of others less generally interesting, given in an account taken in the reign of Charles I. by Mr. William Habington; of whose topographical MSS. Dr. Nash made a very judicious and advantageous use, in the composition of his History of Worcestershire.

The upper part of the great east window was divided into twelve compartments, in which were painted the twelve Apostles; the lower part into sixteen divisions, in which were delineated some of the most prominent features of the life of Our Saviour; viz. his riding on an ass; celebrating the passover with his disciples, washing their feet; his agony in the garden; his being betrayed by Judas, brought bound before Pilate, sent to Herod, condemned, clothed with purple, scourged, bearing his cross, nailed to the cross, his death; his body taken down from the cross,

his burial, the stone of the sepulchre sealed; the women bringing spices; his resurrection; his appearance to Mary Magdalene; his appearance at the sea of Tiberias, to his disciples at Emmaüs; his ascension; descent of the Holy Ghost.

On the south side of the choir, in the first window from the east, were represented the Magi offering their gifts; above, the arms of Henry VII. and his son Arthur prince of Wales.

In the north side of the nave are six windows, with six compartments in each. In the first, nearest the west end, was represented Christ crucified, with St. John supporting the fainting Virgin, and the centurion confessing Jesus to be the Christ; below, the three Marys, supported by St. Philip, St. Simon, and St. Jude.

In the south side are likewise six windows, of the same size and shape, in which were painted many histories of the Old and New Testament. In the first, second, third, and fourth compartments of the first window were several histories, from the creation, to the expulsion of Adam from Paradise. In the first four compartments of the second window were the history of Noah, and of the tower of Babel. In the first four compartments of the third window were the history of Abraham, Lot, Isaac, Jacob, and Esau. In the first four compartments of the fourth window was the history of Joseph. The fifth window contained the history of Moses and the Israelites in Egypt and the wilderness. In the sixth window Aaron in his priest's dress, and Moses with his glorified countenance.

In the great west window were fourteen compartments representing the resurrection, and Christ coming to judge the world; the Virgin Mary, and saints.

In a little window on the south side of the nave of the Church, were the arms of Braci; and above it, a monk kneeling, with various figures of an unclean spirit; in the lower part, a devil vomiting out an infant, which was received by other devils, and an angel praying for it.

In the north aisle were painted in five windows various histories from the New Testament; twelve stories in each window. In the first, the espousals of Joachim and Anne; the angel appearing to Joachim. In the second, the angel appearing to the Virgin Mary; Mary saluting Elizabeth; the birth of Christ, presentation in the temple; the Magi inquiring for him and offering their gifts, and returning into their own country; the angel appearing to Joseph, Joseph and Mary fleeing into Egypt; murder of the innocents; Christ baptized by John. In the third, Christ turning water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee; healing a paralytic; casting out a devil, tempted by the devil, placed on a pinnacle of the temple, carried to a high mountain and shown the glories of the world; the Pool of Bethesda. In the fourth window, Christ walking upon the sea, casting out a devil, making clay and opening the eyes of the blind, curing a fever, and the woman with the issue of blood. In the fifth window, nothing remained at that time but the crucifixion.

This aisle leads to a chapel dedicated to our Lord, and called Jesus chapel, lighted by two windows. In the large

one to the north are twelve compartments; six above, and six below. In the upper, were represented the Trinity crowning the Virgin; a chorus of angels and saints praising God on various instruments; Christ received into heaven; Michael fighting with the devil; our Saviour bringing Adam and Eve out of hell.

The floor and walls of the choir were paved and decorated with square bricks, painted with the arms of England, of the abbey of Westminster, and of various benefactors.

Near the chancel end of the south aisle, under the window, is a stone figure of a knight, completely armed; in his right hand a battle-axe, and in his left a round target, having the appearance of great antiquity. It has been supposed to represent a person of the name of John Corbet.

An old grave-stone of Walcher, the second prior of this house, which now forms a part of the pavement of the nave, was found in May 1711, by Mrs. Savage's servants, who were digging in her garden, with the date of 1135, and bearing this inscription:

"PHILOSOPHVS DIGNVS BONVS ASTROLOGVS,
LOTHERINGVS,
VIR PIVS AC HVMILIS, MONACHVS, PRIOR HVJVS
OVILIS,
HIC IACET IN CISTA, GEOMETRICVS AC ABACISTA,
DOCTOR WALCHERVS; FLET PLEBS DOLET VNDIQVE
CLERVS;
HVIC LVX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS SENIORI;
VIVAT UT IN CŒLIS EXORET QVISQVE FIDELIS.
MCXXXV."

On a stone of the Lygon family:

"Stay passenger, and from this dusty urne,
Both what I was, and what thou must be, learne:
Grace, virtue, beauty, had no privilege,
That everlasting statute to abridge,
'That all must dye:' then, gentle friend, with care,
In life, for death and happiness prepare."

A gentleman, who viewed this Church in 1788, has given us a melancholy account of the shameful state of defilement and neglect in which he then found the building. On the north side of the Church was a play-ground for boys, whose recreation consisted in throwing stones at the numerous windows, all full (as we have observed) of the finest stained glass; and adjoining this play-ground was a kennel of hounds, whose hideous yells filled up at intervals (service-time, or otherwise) the cry of the unrestrained juvenile assailants. In the interior of the Church, on the eastern wall of Jesus chapel, was stuck up a large pigeon-house belonging to the vicar; then the Rev. Mr. Philips; who enjoyed the vicarage near fifty years, and died May 1801.

As an excuse for the incumbent, it has been said, that the profits of the living are small, and that there is no sufficient fund for preserving the place in good repair; the natural consequence of which is its present state of impending ruin. The walls and floors are dreadfully damp, and parts of the Church are sometimes flooded. The ivy is

suffered to grow within the building; at least, it has pierced through the interstices formed by the tracery of the eastern window, and covers a large portion of the eastern end of the fabric. It has, in fact, been truly said, that the Church is "in a state unfit for the parishioners, disgraceful to the parish, and will soon be beyond the power of repair."

The present vicar, Mr. Graves (son, we believe, of the late venerable rector of Claverton), has made endeavours to raise a subscription from the neighbouring gentry, and from visitors in the summer, for repairing the Church; but the attempt has never succeeded to any tolerable extent. The depredations committed on the painted windows, drew forth the following poetical complaint from Dr. Booker. (See "MALVERN; a descriptive and historical Poem.")

"What marvel, that a scene so rich, so grand,
Should admiration e'en in royal breasts
Awaken?—Admiration, that inspir'd
Of old, for yonder venerable pile,
Devotion, and munificence, and zeal,
To rear those richly-tinted windows, now,
Alas! with ivy, and with weedy moss
Obtrusive, hung: some, by the gusty wind,
Or striplings—thoughtless in their boyish sports—
Fractur'd, and heedlessly, by hand uncouth,
With ill-according workmanship repair'd.
Such—once their grandeur—they, in sequence, told
Man's bliss primeval and too speedy fall;

His various fortunes in Time's earliest age,
Recorded in Jehovah's ancient tome;
Actions mysterious wrought in Holy Land.
Nor less mysterious those, by God's own Son
In later time perform'd, depicted there:
His restoration of the sick and lame
To health and soundness,—of the deaf and blind
To hearing and to sight—the dead to life!
His conquest o'er grim Death, by dying gain'd;
And o'er a monster far more dire than Death—
Soul-damning Sin!—These (with eventful truths
Countless, and of concernment great to man,
From Time's beginning to its last dread hour)
In order due, magnificently there
Were pictur'd—once effulgent as the sun,
Now, like the moon obscur'd, but dimly seen.
"Restore, O Piety of modern times!
Restore them to their pride. What ancient zeal,
The generous zeal of better days bestow'd,
At least preserve, and let not Ruin's tooth
Insatiate prey on pearls. Away, away,
With all that is unseemly from God's house:
Endure not there what would be noisome deem'd
Within your own; nor let the observant Muse,
Who so much all around sees fit for praise,
There only censure, where not e'en the sound
Of Censure's voice should pain the pious ear.

* * * * *

"How lost to Piety, to Virtue lost,
Who, with superfluous pageantry and pomp,
Adorn their mansions, and neglect their God!
Their own a palace—His, the Lord of all,
Damp, fetid, loathsome, a sepulchral cave."

The Lichfield MS. concerning Malvern states, that the situation was so much admired by Henry VII. his queen, and their two sons, prince Arthur and prince Henry, as to induce them to beautify the Church with stained glass windows to a degree that made it one of the greatest ornaments of the nation. "Those windows," says the MS. "form a mirror wherein we may see how to believe, live, and die." It then enumerates the great multiplicity of sacred subjects delineated: one of which, a representation of the day of judgment, is said not to have been inferior to the paintings of Michael Angelo.

Cromlech at Drew Steignton, Devonshire.

THE CROMLECH,

AT DREWSTEIGNTON,

DEVONSHIRE.

THIS curious remnant of antiquity is situated on a farm called Shelstone, in the parish of Drewsteignton, and is supposed to be the most perfect specimen of the kind in the kingdom.

The quoil, or covering-stone, has three supporters; it rests on the pointed tops of the southern and western ones; but that on the north side upholds it on its inner inclining surface somewhat below the top; its exterior sides rising several inches higher than the part on which the superincumbent stone is laid. This latter supporter is seven feet high; indeed, they are all of such an altitude, that a good-sized man may pass under with his hat on without difficulty; the height of the inclosed area being at least six feet. From the northern to the southern edge of the covering-stone is fourteen feet and a half, and from the east and west it is of similar length; for the angles or edges appear to present themselves almost exactly to the cardinal points. The width across is ten feet. The form of this stone is oblate, not gibbous, but rounding from the under face, rising from the north about thirteen inches higher than in the other parts; yet so plain on its super-

ficies, that a man may stand on it, or traverse it, without apprehension.

Borlase and others, who have treated the subject, consider this species of monument to have been sepulchral; and, as they are often found erected on barrows, which are undoubtedly sepulchral, the supposition appears to be well founded: certainly, there is much less evidence in favour of their opinion who contend that they were Druidical altars, and applied to sacrificial purposes. The word *Cromlech* is said to imply crooked (or, according to others, consecrated) stones: it is not unlikely, therefore, that they were *tumuli honorabiliores*, or the appropriated monuments of chief Druids, or of princes; a supposition which receives some countenance from the famous Cromlech in Kent, known by the name of Kit's Coity House, having covered the body of Catigern, a British prince, slain by the Saxons in battle at Aylesford, A. D. 455.

The Cromlech which we have thus described, is called in the neighbourhood *Spinster's Rock*.

A Magnificent Bacchanalian Vase in the Possession of the Earl of Warwick.

ANTIQUE BACCHANALIAN VASE,

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF WARWICK.

THIS magnificent relic of antiquity is of alabaster, and the largest, we believe, that has been discovered in modern times. It holds 163 gallons, and rests on a foot. The handles are interwoven; and the upper margin is adorned with a border of vine-branches and grapes. Under this is a lion's skin, with the feet between three masks, the uppermost of which is between a crooked stick, *lituus* & *thyrsus*. On the modern pedestal is the following inscription:

HOC PRISTINÆ ARTIS
ROMANÆQUE MAGNIFICENTIÆ MONUMENTUM,
RUDERIBUS VILLÆ TIBERTINÆ
HADRIANO AUG. IN DELICIIS HABITÆ, EFFOSSUM
RESTITUI CURAVIT
EQUES GULIELMUS HAMILTON,
A GEORGIO III. MAG. BRIT. REGE
AD SICIL. REGEM FERDINANDUM IV. LEGATUS;
ET IN PATRIAM TRANSMISSUM
PATRIO BONARUM ARTIUM GENIO DICAVIT
AN. AC. N. CIↃ DCCLXXIV.

From which we learn, that having been found in the ruins of Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, it was brought over to England by sir William Hamilton, his Britannic majesty's ambas-

sador at the court of Naples, and by him presented to the earl of Warwick.

It was at first placed on a grass-plat before the castle; but was afterwards transferred to a beautiful green-house, built on purpose for its reception.

We are told, that being discovered in pieces, an artist at Rome formed a mass of clay of its shape and dimensions; and fixing the pieces together by adhesion to the clay, united them afterwards more formally, and supplied the deficient masks.

Other accounts state, however, that a new mask, on the opposite side to that given in the annexed View, is the only reparation that this noble morceau of ancient art has undergone; and this would seem best to agree with the notice originally transmitted to England, and inserted in the newspapers, at the time of its discovery; which stated, that "it was found almost entire," about the middle of June 1777.

In Piranesi's *Vasi & Candelabri* may be seen three views of this Vase.

Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

Irtlingburgh Church, Northamptonshire.

Published as the Act directs, June 1st, 1807, by W. Jones, Greenstreet.

IRTLINBURG, IRTHLINGBURY, IRTLINGBOROUGH, OR ARTLEBOROUGH CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Church, of which we here present a south-east view, was formerly attached to a college of Irtlinburg, erected by the abbot and convent of Peterborough, and John Pyel, citizen and mercer of London (one of the commissioners to the states of Flanders, for redressing the grievances of the English merchants), by a license granted them by king Edward the Third for six secular canons or prebendaries (of whom one to be dean), and nine clerks, in the parish church of St. Peter of Irtlinburg; the right of presenting to the said canons' places to be in the abbot and convent of Peterborough, and in the said John Pyel, by turns; but the said John dying before this foundation was perfected, king Richard the Second, in consideration of twenty marks paid by Joan, the widow and executrix, granted her a license to complete the same.

The Church comprises a body and two aisles, a chancel and two cross aisles; the body is in length 87 feet; the nave aisles 50 feet broad, and the cross aisles 90 feet long. At some distance from the west end of the Church, yet connected with it by the ruins of the college, stands a square embattled tower, 15 feet by 12; above which is an

octagonal one; both together forming a height of 99 feet. In each of these towers are three apartments; between the windows of the square tower are four small figures, probably of saints; and under them a bend between two mullets pierced.

In the wall, at the south side of the chancel, is a tomb of blue marble, the canopy supported by fretwork pillars; and also the tombs of a man and a woman, with labels. Near this is an alabaster tomb, with two figures cumbent, but no inscription; it has, however, been rationally conjectured to be that of the founder, John Pyel, and his wife Joan. On the north side of this chancel is another tomb, with the figure of a woman in alabaster, much defaced: this is thought to have belonged to dame Anne Cheyney. At the head of this, under arches, is a figure of a man in armour; his head on a cushion, and at his side a woman in the dress of the time.

The revenues, by the survey taken at the dissolution, 26 Hen. VIII. amounted to *70l. 16s. 10½d.*; from which deducting *6l. 4s.* for rents and pensions, there was left a clear income of *64l. 12s. 10½d.* The master of the college being both vicar and parson, a vicarage, of course, was endowed.

Artleborough, for so it is most commonly (though corruptly) called, is about two miles from Higham Ferrers.

Remains of Kenilworth Castle from the Hall.

Published for the Proprietors, by R. Ackermann, Strand, Westminster.

Interior of the Hall, of Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire.

Published as the Act directs by W. Clarke, Bond Street, Chichester.

Lions Tower and the Gate House, Kenilworth Castle.

Published by the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, Bond Street, Feb. 1.1807.

Remains of Leicester Buildings, & Cesar's Tower, Kenilworth Castle.

Published by the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1st 1807.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY,

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE august ruins of KENILWORTH CASTLE afford an impressive example of the instability of human affairs. A fabric, once the boast of pride, the seat of elegance, the strength of defence, is now become a mere heap of picturesque desolation. Of the apartments formerly graced with the presence of queen Elizabeth, when she visited her favourite Leicester in 1575, nothing now but the bare walls remain. The only habitable part is a portion of the gate-house, built by lord Leicester in 1571.

The Castle, which is situated nearly in the middle of the county, five miles and a half from Warwick, about the same distance south-east of Coventry, and ninety miles from London, was founded by Galfridas, or Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. It did not, however, continue long in his family; for toward the end of the reign of John, it was garrisoned by the king, who expended much money in repairing it.

In the reign of Henry III. it was sometime used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the gaol delivery. In the 26th year of that monarch, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the king's pleasure.

Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simon de

Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl, joining with the barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the Castle was held six months against the king by Henry de Hastings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, son of the deceased earl, he being absent in France, whither he went in order to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary size, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies.

The king, finding a stouter resistance than he had expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, he assembled a parliament in the town of Kenilworth, in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester; whereby the estates of all persons who had taken part with the barons were confiscated. This he rightly considered would make those who had rashly embraced that party, become desperate. Here, therefore, was made that decree styled *Dictum de Kenilworth*; according to which, every person whose estates had thus been forfeited (Henry de Hastings, and some of the heads of the party, excepted) might redeem his lands on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding five years rent.

On the first assembling of this parliament, the king sent a messenger with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garrison. His negotiation, however, was not more successful than his arms; for, although backed by

the menaces of Ottobon, the Pope's legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected these offers, but, with a barbarity that disgraced their courage, basely maimed the messenger. The person guilty of this breach of faith was likewise, and with great propriety, excepted from the benefits of the *Dictum de Kenilworth*. The king, greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resolved to storm the Castle.

In the mean time a violent pestilential disorder breaking out among the garrison, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the king, unless relieved by a specific day. A messenger was, by permission, dispatched to inform De Montfort of this agreement; but before his return, the disorder increasing, they surrendered; Henry de Hastings, with the rest of the garrison, being permitted to go freely forth with their horses, arms, and accoutrements: they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods.

Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, says, "Near this Castle they still find balls of stone sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the barons' wars." It is more probable, however, that these balls were designed for the engines here mentioned; because their weight, supposing them only of the same specific gravity as Portland stone, would be upwards of two hundred pounds, by far too great a mass to be thrown from a sling by the strength of a man's arm.

After the siege, the king bestowed the Castle on his son Edmund, and his heirs. He likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and an annual fair.

In the 7th year of Edward I. Roger Mortimer, earl of March, held a tournament here, at which one hundred knights, and as many ladies, attended, who styled themselves, the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they sat, to avoid disputes about precedency. Here also the unfortunate Edward II. having been deposed by his queen, was imprisoned, and during his confinement renounced his right to the crown. Hence he was removed in the night, by his brutal keepers, sir John Maltravers, and sir Thomas Berkley; and in an open field between this place and Warwick, set on the bare ground and shaved with dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch. Not long afterwards he was most horribly murdered in Berkley castle.

By marriage the Castle came at length to John of Gaunt, who added to it that part still called Lancaster buildings. His son becoming king of England, it again reverted to the crown; and so continued till the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth; when she granted it to her favourite Leicester, who spared no cost in enlarging and beautifying it; for, at the expense of 60,000*l.* he added the gate-house, the gallery, Mortimer's towers, and Leicester buildings. This done, he invited the queen to an entertainment, the tradition of which still lives in the country; and we have

scarcely any thing equal to it on record. One Langham, a person in office about the court, and who was present at the time, published an account of it, in a "Letter," from which we shall abstract a brief sketch of her majesty's reception; the words in italics being Langham's.

On the ninth of July 1575, in the evening, the queen approaching the first gate of the Castle, the porter, *a man tall of person, and stern of countenance, with a club and keys*, accosted her majesty in a *rough speech, full of passion, in metre, aptly made for the purpose*; and demanded the cause of all this *din, and noise, and riding about within the charge of his office?* But upon seeing the queen, as if he had been struck instantaneously, and *pierced at the presence of a personage so evidently expressing heroical sovereignty, he falls down on his knees, humbly prays pardon for his ignorance, yields up his club and keys, and proclaims open gates, and free passage to all.*

Immediately, the trumpeters, who stood on the wall, *being six in number, each an eight foot high, with their silvery trumpets, of a five foot long, sounded up a tune of welcome.*

These *harmonious blasters maintained their delectable music*, while the queen rode through the tilt-yard to the grand entrance of the Castle, which was washed by the lake.

Here, as she passed, a moveable island approached, in which sat inthroned, *the lady of the lake*; who accosted her majesty *in well-penned metre*, with an account of the antiquity of the Castle, and of her own sovereignty over

those waters, since the days of king Arthur: *but that hearing her majesty was passing that way, she came in humble wise to offer up the same, and all her power, into her majesty's hands.*

This pageant was closed with a delectable harmony of hautboys, shalms, cornets, and such other loud music, which held on, while her majesty pleasantly so passed into the castle-gate.

Here she was presented with a new scene. Several of the heathen gods had brought their gifts before her, which were piled up, or hung, in elegant order, on both sides of the entrance: wild-fowl, and dead game, from Silvanus god of the woods: baskets of fruit from Pomona: sheaves of various kinds of corn from Ceres: a pyramid adorned with clusters of grapes, *gracified with their vine-leaves*, from Bacchus; and ornamented at the bottom with elegant vases and goblets: fish of all sorts, disposed in baskets, were presented by Neptune; arms by Mars; and musical instruments by Apollo. An inscription over the gate explained the whole.

Her majesty, having graciously accepted these gifts, was received into the gates with a concert of flutes, and other soft music; and alighting from her palfrey (which she always rode single), she was conveyed into her chamber.

Here the queen was entertained nineteen days; and it is recorded, that the entertainment cost the earl a thousand pounds a day; each of which was diversified with masks, interludes, hunting, music, and a variety of other amusements.

Among other compliments paid to the queen in this gallant festival, the great clock, which was fixed in Cæsar's tower, was stopped, during her majesty's continuance in the Castle, that, while the country enjoyed that great blessing, time might stand still.

Oliver Cromwell gave the finishing blow to this place. It was sold by the parliament; and the lead, with other materials, being removed, caused it rapidly to decay. The earl of Clarendon, however, to whom it now belongs, has taken measures to secure the remains of the buildings from farther depredations.

The same Geoffrey de Clinton, who, as we have said, built the Castle, founded also at a little distance from it, in 1122, a Monastery of black canons, or canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

For the redemption of his sins, Dugdale tells us, and for the good estate of king Henry I. (whose consent he had to it), his own wife and children, Clinton endowed it with all the lands and woods that he had in the parish of Kenilworth, except what he had reserved for the building of a Castle and making a park, with many other lands and liberties; all which he enjoined his heirs to observe, on pain of his curse, and God's wrath.

Geoffrey his son, and Henry his grandson, not only confirmed his gifts, but made considerable additions to the revenues of it, out of their own estates, the former granting them the tithes of all manner of provisions whatsoever, that were carried into the Castle.

There were many other benefactors to this Priory, whose lands and rents king Henry I. briefly reciting in his charter, confirmed, and granted the canons great liberties and immunities at the same time; as did king Henry II. insomuch that they had the privileges of court-leet; assize of bread and beer; authority to try and punish malefactors; freedom from county and hundred courts; free warren within certain manors, &c. paying to the king, his heirs and successors, 116*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

At the time of the dissolution, it was valued at 533*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum, above all reprizes; which being included, the true value was 643*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* The house was surrendered by Simon Jekys, its abbot, and sixteen monks: these had all pensions assigned them in the 29th of Henry VIII. who granted the site of it to sir Andrew Flamock, a courtier of the time; whose grand-daughter and heiress brought it with her in marriage to John Colborn, esq. of Morton Morell; but he having purchased some horses that had been stolen out of the stables of the earl of Leicester, near the Castle, was frightened into a conveyance of his right to that nobleman, to whom queen Elizabeth had before given the manor and Castle.

It is now almost entirely demolished, there being only the gate and some small parts of the walls remaining; but their distances from each other, and their curious architecture, show that it has been a spacious and beautiful structure.

De-La-pré Abbey, Northamptonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, 1st Feb. 1817.

DE LA PRÉ ABBEY,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE Abbey of St. Mary de la Pré, or de Pratis (*i. e.* in the meadows), near Northampton, was a Priory of Cluniac nuns, founded by Simon de St. Liz, the first earl of Northampton and Huntingdon; which foundation, and all the lands given to it, as well by the said earl as others, were recited at large in, and confirmed by, the charter of king Edward III. in the second year of his reign, which will be found in the *Monasticon*.

Milo Beauchamp, of Eaton, with the consent of Pagan Beauchamp, his heir, gave a rent of three shillings per annum to this nunnery, which the brethren of St. John's hospital at Northampton had usually paid him, for certain lands called Hirksale. William de Vipount also gave certain lands in Hardisthorne to the nuns here; and Agatha, the widow of William de Albini, gave to these nuns four oxgangs of land, two in Brandstone, and two in Falclive.

At the dissolution, according to Dugdale, it was valued at 119*l.* 9*s.* 7¼*d.* per annum.

This Abbey was a seat of the Tate's, who, in the time of James I. married a coheiress of lord Zouch, of Harringworth; it is at present the residence of the hon. Edward Bouverie, uncle of the earl of Radnor, and member

for Northampton. The house stands in the meadows, one mile from the London road. Considerable alterations have taken place in the building since it became a family residence; and almost the only external remains of its antiquity are to be seen in the annexed View. The gardens are extensive, and the grounds are laid out with considerable taste; a vista has lately been opened through the trees, admitting to the house a view of the venerable cross which stands in its vicinity.

In the time of Henry VI. there was a great battle fought on the hill without the south gate of Northampton; and many of the slain were buried in this Abbey.

South door of Ufendine Church, Rutlandshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clark, Bond Street Publisher.

ESSENDINE CHURCH,

RUTLANDSHIRE.

This Church was originally the chapel of the castle of Essendine. It stands within the circuits of the outer moat by which the castle was surrounded; and was given about the latter end of the reign of king Henry II. to Baldwin Bueloth, who had married Rohesia, the widow of William de Bussey, or Bussew. With the consent of his wife, and the heirs of the said William de Bussey, he gave and granted in perpetual alms, to the monks of Saint Andrew, in Northampton, twelve acres of land in his demesnes at Essendine, in consideration of which, the said monks obliged themselves to find a chaplain to reside continually in Essendine, and to supply the cure of the Chapel there. The southern door of the Church is, beyond question, the most ancient specimen that the county of Rutland, which abounds in Saxon and Norman remains, can produce of English architecture. Other parts of the Chapel are not of so high antiquity. The arch which separates the Church from the chancel is pointed, but has the rude zig-zag ornament on the mouldings: and in the west end of the Church, was a window of the lancet kind, now blocked up on the outside, which, though old, is of a date subsequent to the arch which separates the Church from the chancel. And

the chancel is of a more recent date than the west end of the Church.

The whole length of this Chapel is 69 feet clear, of which the chancel is 26 feet. The nave is about 16 feet wide, the chancel rather less. Mr. Blore, of Stamford, to whom the public will shortly be indebted for a history of Rutlandshire, observes, "I have generally found the fonts, and the principal doors of entrance into the churches in this county, more ancient than any other parts of those edifices. But I do not know how to account for it, unless some idea of greater sanctity was attached to them, which operated to their preservation when other parts of the original buildings were taken down."

When the Danes invaded England, about the year 1016, the then baron of Essendine, with the men of Stamford, gave them battle near that town, and beat them back. Essendine still gives the title of baron to the marquis of Salisbury.

London Stone.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Feb. 1.1801.

LONDON STONE.

THIS famous relic of antiquity stands in a kind of cell, close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, on the north side of Cannon Street. Till toward the middle of the last century, it was pitched near the channel facing the same place, and fixed very deep in the ground, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts, by the negligence of their drivers, were run against it, the wheels might break, but the stone remained unshaken.

On what occasion or account it was set up, or at what time, are involved in complete obscurity. But that it was prior to the conquest is certain; for at the end of a gospel-book given to Christ-church, Canterbury, by Ethelstan, king of the West Saxons, are noted certain lands or rents in London, belonging to the said church, of which one parcel is described as lying near London Stone.

We might employ a dozen pages in detailing the various conjectures that have been formed on this subject; but shall content ourselves with mentioning such as appear the most plausible.

It is well known, that the Romans reckoned their miles from all great towns and places by stones pitched;

this they did also in Britain; and perhaps this might be the Stone for London, from which precise spot to measure their miles from this city to other parts of the land.

Perhaps, however, this Stone may be even of greater antiquity than the times of the Romans, and have been an object or a monument of heathen worship; for we are told by an eminent British antiquary, Mr. Owen, of Shrewsbury, that the Britons erected stones for religious worship, and that the Druids had pillars of stone in veneration; which custom they borrowed from the Greeks, who, as Pausanias writes, adored rude and unpolished stones.

In the time of Henry VI. when Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, who called himself lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this Stone, where was at that time a great concourse of people, and the lord mayor among the rest. Cade struck his sword upon the Stone, and said, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city;" and, having made a formal declaration to the mayor, returned to Southwark. It seems not improbable, from the circumstance of the mayor and citizens being assembled at London Stone, that it might be the place whence proclamations and public notices were given to the people of the city.

QUEEN'S CROSS.

The upper tower is eight feet high, and has only four sides, facing due east, west, north, and south. On each of these sides is a sun-dial, which were put up in 1712. The top is mounted with a cross three feet in height, which was added in 1713, when the road was repaired, by order of the bench of justices. On the western side of the lower story, and fronting the road, are the royal arms of Great Britain, with queen Anne's motto, *Semper eadem*. Underneath the arms is a square tablet of white marble, thus inscribed:

In perpetuam Conjugalis Amoris Memoriam
Hoc *Eleanoræ* Reginæ Monumentum,
Vetustate pene collapsum, restaurari voluit,
Honorabilis Justiciariorum Coetus
Comitatis *Northamptoniæ*
MDCCXIII.
Anno illo felicissimo
In quo *ANNA*
Grandæ *Britanniæ* suæ Decus,
Potentissima Oppressorum Vindex,
Pacis Bellique Arbitra,
Post Germaniam liberatam,
Belgiam Præsidiis munitam,
Gallos plus vice decima profligatos
Suis Sociorumque Armis,
Vincendi quodum statuit;
Et *Europæ* in Libertatem vindicatæ
PACEM restituit.

On the south side of the bottom story is a white marble escutcheon, with this inscription:

Rursus emendat et restaurat,
Anno { GEORGII III. regis 2do.
DOMINI 1762.
N. Baylis.

Part of Llandaff Cathedral, Glamorganshire.

Pub. by Jos. Jenkins, Bond Street, March 1.1817.

West front of Landaff Cathedral Glamorganshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street March 1807.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The ancient city of Llandaff is at present only a small straggling village of contemptible cottages. It however still retains evident marks of its former consequence. A church is said to have been here from the first planting of Christianity in Britain, and the Gospel was preached at Llandaff as early as A. D. 186; but it was not till about the beginning of the sixth century that it rose to the jurisdiction of a bishop. Attempts have been made by historians to preserve the names of the bishops of this see, though with indifferent success; for until about the latter end of the ninth century these accounts are said to be very incorrect. Its first bishops were Dubritius, Teileian, and Odoceus, who were all canonized. This church was possessed of very liberal endowments, but was deprived of the greater part shortly after the Conquest; at which time the first edifice was demolished. The present fabric, which was built by bishop Urban in the year 1107, measures, according to Grose, two hundred and sixty-three feet and a half in length from east to west; the distance from the west door to the choir is one hundred and ten feet, from the entrance into the choir to the altar seventy-five feet, and from thence to the Virgin Mary's chapel sixty-five feet; the

breadth of the body is sixty-five feet, and the height from the floor to the centre of the roof one hundred and nineteen feet. Here is neither cross-aisle, middle tower, nor steeple. This Church appears to have been a magnificent structure. Some of the door-cases are ornamented with handsome Norman mouldings: others, particularly on the north and south sides, are elegant specimens of the ancient English architecture. There are two towers still standing at the west end of the Cathedral; one of which, much lower than the other, appears of later date than the body, and is said to have been erected by Jasper Tudor earl of Bedford, in the reign of Henry V. This end of the building serves for the chief entrance into a part lately repaired at a vast expense. This appears like a new building within the walls of the old one. No attention has been paid to the style of the original edifice, so that there is a strange mixture of discordant architecture—Venetian windows, Ionic pillars, fanciful friezes, and varied architraves; while the noble arches and ivy-clad towers of the ancient Cathedral proudly overlook this petty innovation, with a silent, but forcible air of deserted grandeur. Among other absurdities resulting from this species of reparation, it has been remarked, that the Christian altar is here raised under the portico of the Heathen temple.

The window of the west front is of fine lancet-work, above which is the statue of Henry I. and over the beautiful arched entrance is another of St. Dubritius. Within are several monuments of the bishops, and under a window is

one which merits particular attention: it represents an emaciated corpse wrapped in a winding-sheet; the appearance of death, brought on by a long and wasting sickness, is here admirably delineated. There are two others in alabaster of the family of Mathews, finely executed, supposed to be the workmanship of Cellini, or some other famous Italian artist.

The diocese is governed by a bishop, who is also dean, the archdeacon, who is sub-dean, and twelve prebendaries, with two vicars choral. The choral service has been discontinued for some years, and the revenue very properly applied to prevent dilapidations. Mr. Evans, in his Tour through South Wales, observes, that "the attention which is paid to the neatness of the building, and the decorum observable in the performance of divine service (which is alternately in English and Welsh), do credit to the officiating clergy; and furnish an example worthy not of commendation only but of imitation."

Near the Cathedral stood the bishop's castle, the gate-house of which and a few fragments of the walls are still to be seen,

——the rude remains
Of high antiquity, from waste escap'd
Of envious time, and violence of war;
For war there once, so tells th' historic page,
Led desolation's steps.

The castle was demolished by Owen Glendour in the reign of Henry IV. This ferocious character, from the

rank of a private gentleman, raised himself to the sovereignty of the principality. He was brought up at the inns of court, London, and on retiring to his estate at Glendowrdwy, he engaged in a suit at law with the lord Grey of Ruthin for a supposed trespass upon his lands; which suit having lost, he thereat conceived so high a resentment against the whole English nation, that he resolved upon raising a rebellion to resist the authority of the king. He found it no difficult matter to induce the Welsh, who ever s nce the reign of Edward I. had been subject to the English, to take up arms, and favoured by the distraction of the times, the king being then engaged in a war with the Scots, he persuaded his countrymen entirely to throw off their allegiance to England, and acknowledge him as their sovereign. From thenceforward Glendour styled himself prince of Wales. His first enterprise was directed against his former opponent the lord Grey, whom he made his prisoner, and afterwards compelled him to marry his daughter on promise of giving him his liberty, which promise he did not fulfil. Encouraged by his success, he ventured to march his forces into Herefordshire, where he was met and encountered by Edward Mortimer, earl of March, whom he also defeated and made prisoner; and having ravaged all the country west of the Severn, carried off a considerable booty.

Remains of Hales-Owen Abbey, Shropshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street March 1.1813.

HALES OWEN ABBEY,

SHROPSHIRE.

THIS was a monastery of the order of Præmonstratenses. The manor and advowson of the church of Hales, or Hales Owen, was given by king John, in 1215, to Peter de Rupibus, for the erection of a religious house upon the site, which was soon accomplished. Henry III. confirmed the grant; and Roger bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the year 1248, appropriated the church of Walshall to the Abbey after the death of Vincent, then rector of the church, saving out of the same a vicarage of thirteen marks, to be assigned to a vicar, with all obventions.

In the year 1270, Godfrey bishop of Worcester confirmed a settlement between the abbot and the perpetual vicar of the parish-church, viz. That the vicar should have and receive from the abbot ten marks yearly, a house, with outhouses, orchard, garden, and vesture of the church-yard, and that the canons should find another priest to be under the vicar, and to bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges.

Joan de Botetourt, widow of Thomas Botetourt, and one of the sisters and coheiresses of John de Someri baron Dudley, gave the manor of Worvely, or Wely, in the county of Worcester, to the canons of this house, to found certain chantries, and perform some alms-deeds, according to the

tenour of an indenture made between her and the abbot. She died soon after. Her son and heir, John de Botetourt, inheriting her pious disposition as well as her estate, gave the advowsons of the churches of Clent and Rowley, with their chapels, to the canons. John de Hampton also gave some lands to this house. Wolstan bishop of Worcester appropriated the church, &c. of Rowley, with the usual reservations to the vicar, and the tithes of calves and lambs, and all small tithes (except the lands belonging to the monastery), mortuaries, the herbage and trees of the church-yard, and all the altarage.

Sir Hugh Burnell, governor of Bridgenorth castle, and one of the favourites of Richard II. by his testament, dated October 2, 1417, in the fifth year of Henry V. bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir of the Abbey, under a fair tomb of alabaster (which he had before prepared) near the body of Joyce his wife; appointing his funeral "to be honourably solemnized, his debts paid, his servants rewarded, &c."

The Monastery at its dissolution was valued, according to Dugdale, at 280*l.* 13*s.* 2¼*d. per annum*; according to Speed, at 337*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d. per annum*.

Hales Owen in Shropshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, March 1, 1817.

HALES OWEN,

SHROPSHIRE,

Is one of those isolated districts which, in the division of the kingdom, was appended, for some reason not now discoverable, to a distant county; and though surrounded by Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, is placed in the county of Salop, from which it is distant nearly thirty miles.

It is situated on the river Stour, a branch of which rises in this parish, and lies eastward of Stourbridge, at the distance of 118 miles from London.

The market is held on Monday, and there are here two annual fairs. The public buildings are the church, which is a stately edifice, a free-school, and a workhouse. The principal manufacture is the making of nails.

Near Hales Owen was formerly a Roman station, and several antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

The principal attraction to this town is its vicinity to the LEASOWES.

The rural simplicity of the Leasowes is captivating: it is celebrated for being formerly the retreat of the admired SHENSTONE; and it has for ever established his pretensions to taste and judgment. "It is a perfect picture of his mind," says Mr. Wheatly, on Gardening, "simple, ele-

gant, and amiable; and will always suggest a doubt whether the spot inspired his verse, or whether, in the scenes which he formed, he only realized the pastoral images which abound in his songs."

These plantations have been so variously and so generally detailed, that we shall only notice Shenstone's own description:

——Calm delight,
Verdant vales and fountains bright;
Trees that nod on sloping hills,
Caves that echo tinkling rills.

The view from the seat inscribed DIVINA GLORIA RURIS, is extremely fine: the front, occupied by the stately woodland of the Leasowes; the Clent hills, the spire of Hales Owen church, the obelisk in Hagley park; a variegated contrast of villages, gentlemen's seats, windmills, woods, and hillocks, fill up the centre of the landscape. The prospect is further extended to the Clee hills, twenty-five miles distant, and the Wrekin, thirty miles; and at the utmost verge of the horizon, the almost imperceptible view of the sullen mountains of Wales at the distance of seventy miles, bounds a scene the most beautiful that can be conceived.

A large embankment to form the bed of a navigable canal has lately been thrown up near Hales Owen, which effectually deprives the Leasowes of one of its most admired prospects.

Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

Published by the Proprietor by Wm. [illegible] Strand [illegible]

HADDON HALL,

DERBYSHIRE,

Is situated about two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence, rising on the east side of the river Wye, and overlooks the vale which bears its name.

It is a venerable mansion belonging to the duke of Rutland; and though uninhabited, and in very indifferent repair, contains many desiderata for the antiquary. The approach at a distance is very grand and impressive, and assumes all the requisites of baronial dignity. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, probably built about the knightly reign of Edward III. The chapel seems of the date of Henry VI. and the gallery that of the reign of Elizabeth. The whole fabric abounds in armorial bearings of the Vernons impaled with those of other families. In the chapel windows are some good remains of painted glass, and the date 1427.

The manor of Haddon, after the Conquest, became the property of the family of Avenell, the coheiresses of which married into the families of Vernon and Basset, in the reign of Richard I. The latter continued to enjoy a moiety of the estate till the reign of Edward III. Hence by another marriage it passed to the family of Franceys, which assumed the name of Vernon; and ultimately, the whole estate

became the possession of sir Richard Vernon in the reign of Henry VI. His son, sir Henry Vernon, was governor to prince Arthur, son to Henry VII.; and sir George Vernon, the last male heir of the family, was so distinguished for his hospitality, that he was denominated "the King of the Peak."

On his death, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, he left two daughters, the eldest of whom married sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, the third earl of Derby. Dorothy, the youngest, married sir John Manners, knight, second son of Thomas, first earl of Rutland of that name. By her, this and all the other estates in the county of Derby belonging to her came to her husband, and have regularly descended to the present noble possessor.

The Hall continued to be the residence of the family till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was quitted for Belvoir castle.

It appears, that "in the time of the residence of the duke of Rutland in the reign of queen Anne, seven score servants were maintained within the mansion, and the true style of old English hospitality was maintained during the twelve days after Christmas.

Neath Castle, Glamorganshire.

Published by the Proprietors by Wm. Tooke, Strand, from Neath Castle.

NEATH CASTLE,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS ancient structure was part of the domains of Jestyn ap Gwrgunt, lord of Morgannive or Glamorgan. This chieftain having joined three other chiefs in a rebellion against Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of South Wales, A. D. 1090, promised that, to make the union more binding, Einion one of the chiefs should marry Jestyn's daughter, provided he procured assistance from the Normans in prosecuting treason against prince Rhys.

Robert Fitzhammon, a near relation to the king of England, and a baron of the realm, was applied to, and he selected twelve of his adherents to undertake the enterprise. They and their army, in 1091, invaded South Wales, and laid the country waste in a merciless manner. Rhys, at this time ninety years of age, met the assailants upon the Black Mountain near Brecknock, and was slain in battle.

The treason having been so far fortunate, Jestyn kept his engagements with the Normans, but neglected to fulfil the pledge he had given to his fellow-traitor Einion, grew insolent in his prosperity, and treated his ally with disdain and derision.

Einion resenting a conduct so faithless and ungrateful, posted after the Normans, and arrived at the sea-shore when

they had already embarked. He waved his mantle as a signal, which they perceiving, immediately returned; and on inquiring the cause of such an extraordinary invitation, received from Einion an account of his usage. He informed them at the same time that an easy conquest might be made of the country, as the neighbouring Welsh princes too much despised Jestyn's treachery to offer him any assistance. The Normans perceiving a prospect of obtaining a fertile country with facility, readily engaged in Einion's views; suddenly invaded, and easily dispossessed Jestyn of his territory.

Fitzhammon then parcelled out the domain, reserving to himself the principal parts and the seigniority of the whole: he then gave the rest of the province, to be held as fiefs under him, to the twelve knights who shared in the adventure; leaving the rough and barren mountains to the share of Einion. In this manner were the lords marchers established in Wales; possessing in all cases, except the power of granting pardons for treason, the rights of royalty.

The lordship and castle of Neath was allotted to Richard de Granville, brother to Fitzhammon, who founded Neath abbey; and from whom descended the noble families of Granville earls of Bath, Grenville marquis of Buckingham, and lord Grenville.

Very little remains of this ancient baronial residence except the wall, the picturesque situation of which renders it an object worthy the observation of the traveller and the painter.

Cross of the Black Friars Hereford.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, March 1.1811.

THE CROSS OF THE BLACK FRIARS,

HEREFORD.

On the north side of the city of Hereford are the remains of the house of the Black Friars, which was erected in the reign of Edward III. who himself was present at the dedication of the church, together with his son Edward the Black Prince, several archbishops, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry.

This Friary became exceedingly flourishing in a very short period; and many persons of distinction were buried here. On the dissolution, the site and buildings were bestowed on John Scudamore of Wilton, and William Wygmore of Shoddon, esqs.; but in the reign of Elizabeth this place became the property of the Coningsby family, from whom the estate has descended to the present earl of Essex.

The principal remains of this establishment are some offices in a ruinous state, and the cross or stone pulpit, which we have represented. This is a hexagon open on each side, and surrounded by a flight of six steps decreasing in length as they ascend. In the centre is a base of the same figure, with two arches on each side supporting the shaft of the cross. A number of ramifications from the shaft form the groining of the roof; passing through which

it appears above in a very ruinous state. The upper part is embattled, and each angle supported by a buttress. This pulpit was most probably surrounded by cloisters, where the people might, under cover, attend to the sermons delivered from it; as the Black Friars were extremely popular, and greatly affected preaching to the multitude from these kind of erections.

In the year 1614, sir Thomas Coningsby, near the site of this Friary, and evidently with part of its materials, erected an hospital for the reception of the "disabled soldier and the superannuated faithful servant." This edifice was built in the form of a quadrangle, and consisted of twelve apartments, a chapel, hall, and other necessary conveniences.

View in Dove Dale, Derbyshire.

DOVE-DALE,

DERBYSHIRE.

Dove-dale is a deep and romantic chasm, through which the river Dove winds its perturbed and devious course, rolling over the solid basements of tremendous rocks, whose rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. Mr. Brayley, in his Beauties of England and Wales, has given a very animated and accurate description of this place.

"On entering the Dale the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where Contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interupted by jarring sounds nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive, from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of gray limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the Dale, that even the foot-passenger cannot pursue his cautious way without the hazard of being precipitated from the slip-

pery crags into the stream. The length of the Dale is rather more than two miles; but the views are more limited from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. About a mile from the entrance is a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice. On the right, nearly half way up the side of the Dale, is a magnificent natural arch, called Reynard's Hole. Its shape nearly approaches to the sharply pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen." The View annexed is taken near the southern extremity of the Dale. "The same variety of wild and romantic scenery that distinguishes this part, accompanies it to its northern termination, where two vast rocks, rising abruptly to the right and left of the river, form the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley, which now drops at once the grand and picturesque; its bottom gradually widening into an undulating flat, and its rocks sinking into round stony hills, with a craggy fragment occasionally peeping out after the chain is discontinued. Near this extremity of the Dale is another large cavern, called the Fox Holes; and some others of inferior note may be found in different parts of this interesting chasm."

North Front of Hertford Castle.

Published as the Act directs by W. Tate Strand June 1st 1787

Hertford Castle.

Published by the Proprietors by [illegible]

Hertford, from Port Hill.

HERTFORD.

The origin of Hertford is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a principal residence of our Saxon kings; but whether so or not, it was of sufficient consequence in the reign of Alfred the Great to give name to the shire, and has ever since continued to be the county town.

The castle at Hertford was first built by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, in the ninth year of his reign, to resist the continued incursions of the Danes. It appears that the same king nearly rebuilt the town, which they had despoiled and ruined, and it became flourishing under the protecting influence of its castle. Peter de Valoines was made governor of this castle by William the Conqueror, and was succeeded by his son Roger; but for want of male heirs the government came to Robert Fitzwalter, who married the heiress of the Valoines' family, and claimed the possession as his right, in defiance of the endeavours of king Stephen, who however succeeded in alienating this as well as other of the barons' castles, and Richard de Montfichet was made governor; but he selling the castle to king John for 100 marks, Robert Fitzwalter was restored to his legitimate possession; who being superseded, the custody of the castle was committed to the care of Walter de Godarvil, knight, by whom it was bravely defended against Louis, dauphin of France, but

was at last compelled to surrender. Robert Fitzwalter applied to the dauphin, and once more expected the government, but was not permitted to resume it. The castle was afterwards given up to Henry III. from which period to the reign of Edward III. various governors were appointed. In the year 1345 Edward granted it to his son John of Gaunt, as a place "where he might be lodged and accommodated in a manner suitable to his dignity;" and whilst in his possession it was the occasional residence of John king of France, then a prisoner to Edward.

Henry duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, after he had assumed the reins of empire, settled the castle and town on Joan de Navarre his queen, for her life; who, on a charge of conspiring the death of Henry V. by sorcery, forfeited this among the rest of her estates. Henry VI. kept his Easter here in the seventh year of his reign, and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, afterwards possessed the lordship.

In the reign of Henry VII. who, as heir to the house of Lancaster, became owner of the castle, it was ordained by parliament, that weights and measures should be kept at Hertford as standards for the whole county; and his son, Henry VIII. caused a survey of the castle to be taken, with the intent, it is believed, of residing there.

Elizabeth, in the twenty-fifth year of her reign, on account of the plague which was then raging in the metropolis, kept her court at this castle; as she likewise did from the same cause in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth:

indeed, she occasionally resided here during her whole reign, and hence arose the tale of her imprisonment within it.

In the reign of James I. all the honours, lands, and revenues of the crown at Hertford were settled on prince Charles, who, after he ascended the throne, granted the manor and castle to William earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the present marquis of Salisbury, is now owner of the manor. In the same reign the castle was given to sir William Cowper, bart. a most zealous supporter of the royal cause. By his son Spencer Cowper, esq. it was afterwards sold to Edward Cox of Cheshunt, who again resold it to the Cowpers. This edifice has lately been hired by the East India Company, who have converted it into a college for the education of youth intended to fill the various offices in the civil departments in India.

Very few parts of the original building now remain, and those few are confined to the outer walls, with one round and some angular towers of rubble or stone. The present erection consists chiefly of brick-work, and appears to be of a date as recent as the time of James I. excepting the high tower, in which is a room said to have been the prison of queen Elizabeth. The apartments of the castle are small but convenient, and adapted to the purposes of the college, for which they have been recently fitted up. Beneath are extensive vaults, and a subterraneous passage extending a considerable distance towards the east; for what purpose intended is now entirely unknown.

The area which the ancient walls enclose has been converted into gardens; and the river Lea flowing immediately beneath the north side of the building, gives additional beauty to the grounds. From the leads of the high tower before mentioned are extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country.

The town of Hertford was first incorporated by William the Conqueror, since whose time numerous privileges and immunities have been granted by various sovereigns. Its civil government was first vested in a chief bailiff, an under bailiff, and other officers; but this form was altered at various times, and afterwards abrogated by James I. and the jurisdiction committed to a mayor and common council. By letters patent dated 1680, granted by Charles II. the corporation became vested in a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, a chamberlain, sixteen assistants, and other officers; and under this charter the borough is now governed.

Members to parliament were returned from Hertford as early as the reign of Edward I. which privilege was continued to the fifteenth year of Edward III. from which period no return was made until the twenty-first of James I. when the right of representation was restored to the corporation; and at present the number of voters is near 600.

There were formerly at Hertford five churches, four parochial and one belonging to the priory; but of these only two are now remaining—All Saints and St. Andrew's. All Saints, the principal church, consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a low tower and spire.

The priory, of which there are not the least remains, was founded for monks of the Benedictine order, by Ralph de Limesey, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and made subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban's. There was formerly another religious house in this town for friars, subordinate to Mottenden, in Kent, of which likewise there exists not the least vestige.

At the entrance into the town from the London road is situated the school for children from Christ's Hospital, in London. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, and contain accommodations for upwards of 500 children. In this town is also a grammar-school, founded and endowed by Richard Hale, esq. of King's Walden, in the reign of James I. and seven scholarships are established at Peter House, Cambridge, for boys educated on this foundation. The sessions and market house, with the town-hall, were rebuilt about thirty-four years ago, and are handsome brick edifices.

The situation from which the accompanying View of Hertford is taken is thus noticed in Scott's descriptive poem of "AMWELL:"

——the hardy Dane,

\- - - - - - -

——beneath yon ridge
Of piny rocks his conquering navy moor'd,
With idle sails furl'd on the yard, and oars
Recumbent on the flood, and streamers gay

Triumphant fluttering on the passing winds.

* * * * * *

——till Alfred came;
Till Alfred, father of his people, came,
Lea's rapid tide into new channels turn'd,
And left a-ground the Danian fleet, and forc'd
The foe to speedy flight.

The Chapel in the White Tower London.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Earle, Bond Street, April 1807.

THE CHAPEL OF THE WHITE TOWER,

LONDON.

The Chapel within the White Tower, called Cæsar's Chapel, was built in the year 1078, by Gundulph bishop of Rochester, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was erected for the accommodation of such of the royal family as should at any time make the Tower their place of residence. The Chapel is of an oblong form, rounded at the east end. On each side are four very thick circular pillars; four others of the same dimensions form the eastern end: the capitals of these pillars are square, of an enormous size, and variously ornamented. There are two side aisles, and over them is a gallery; in looking through the middle of the area, the aisles are entirely secluded by the massive columns already noticed.—The whole building is esteemed a perfect specimen of Norman architecture. Henry III. paid a particular attention to this place, and among other improvements and repairs, ordered three windows of painted glass to be made, one on the north side, and two others on the south: the former was ornamented with the figures of the Virgin and Child; one of the latter represented the Holy Trinity; the other, an image of St. John the Evangelist: he also directed the rood beyond the altar to be painted, and erected an image of St. Edward in

the act of presenting a ring to St. John; "which representation," says Maitland, "alludes to the legend of the power pretended to be given to Edward the Confessor for curing the king's evil in reward for his great charity, which relieved St. John, in the appearance of a poor beggar, with a ring from his finger." The Chapel now forms part of the record-office, and is completely occupied with ancient charters and other legal deeds—mouldy and tattered heaps! the testimonials of high antiquity! destined probably to glimmer to the latest periods of age, "through the Gothic cloud of time and language" in which they are enveloped. A view of these ancient memorials, arranged as they are in melancholy order in this once royal but now deserted sanctuary, is calculated to produce a thrilling awe, and to impose the most solemn reflections. They are not only mementos of individual mortality, but the records of families that are now extinct, and of generations that have long since been consigned to the tomb.

Remains of Eltham Palace, Kent.

ELTHAM PALACE,

KENT.

The manor of Eltham, which was a royal one from very remote antiquity, was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, under the crown, by one Alwolde. King William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent.

In 1522 king Henry VIII. bestowed it on sir Henry Guilford, the comptroller of his household.

Edward VI. granted the manor of Eltham to sir John Yates, who enjoyed it but a short time, being executed for high treason in the last year of Edward's reign.

The kings of England had a palace here at a very early period, and here were kept many of the joyous Christmasings of ancient days. Edward II. frequently resided here, and in the year 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a son in the palace, who, from his birth in this place, acquired the name of John of Eltham; and it is probable from that circumstance this edifice has been called king John's palace. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1329, and in the year 1364 he gave a magnificent entertainment at this palace to John king of France, then a prisoner in England.

A survey was made of the Palace in 1649, and the materials valued at £2754. This survey is extremely interesting: it gives an idea of the extent and magnificence of the building as it existed in its original state.

The capital mansion called Eltham is therein described to be built of brick, wood, stone, and timber, and to consist of one fair chapel, one great hall, forty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs seventeen lodging rooms on the king's side, twelve on the queen's side, and nine on the prince's side, in all thirty-eight; and thirty-five bayes of building, or seventy-eight rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground. None of the rooms were at this period furnished, except the chapel and hall. The house was reported to be much out of repair, and untenantable. The hall is now used as a barn, and the other buildings, converted into modern dwellings, are called, with the surrounding premises, Court Farm.

Approaching the ruins from the town, to the left is seen a large fragment of the park wall, with its ancient gateway; then the moat, with its grassy bottom, the stone bridge by which it is crossed, the high walls covered with ivy, and the magnificent hall. The appearance of these relics is extremely impressive, and powerfully recalls the memory of times when—

"Princes sat where nettles grow."

West Door of Bakewell Church Derbyshire.

Published by the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Corner of Conduit Street.

THE WEST DOOR OF BAKEWELL CHURCH,

DERBYSHIRE.

Bakewell, or Bath-quelle, so called from its Bath-well, is a market-town in Derbyshire, on the western banks of the river Wye. This manor, in the time of William the Conqueror, was the property of the Peveril family, who bestowed part of the tithe which it produced upon the monastery of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. The remainder of the tithe, with the glebe and patronage of the church, was afterwards given to the dean and chapter of Litchfield, by the earl of Mortaigne, who succeeded to all the estates of the Peverils.

In the reign of Henry VII. this manor was held by the Gernons of Essex, by whom being sold, it has since descended to his grace the duke of Rutland, who is the present possessor.

The church is situated upon an eminence, and is built in the form of a cross, with an octangular tower. From the tower arises a well-proportioned spire, which gives a graceful finish to the building. The workmanship of this church indicates it to be the production of different periods. The western part of the nave is of plain Saxon architecture; the west door is likewise Saxon, but richly orna-

mented, especially the outer arch; and though the whole is now greatly decayed, much still remains to excite the attention of the antiquary. Immediately above the west door the wall is embattled, and above the embattlements are the remains of arches intersecting each other with the zigzag ornament. The other parts of the west front are plain, and appear, together with the greater part of the church, to be the work of the fifteenth century. The pillars which support the tower are certainly older than that period, though not so ancient as the western part of the nave. There are many curious and ancient monuments within the church: among them is a recumbent figure, arrayed in rich armour, representing sir Thomas Wednesley, who, serving under Henry IV. was mortally wounded in the battle of Shrewsbury.

In the church-yard is a stone cross, the sides of which are ornamented with figures rudely carved. The upper part appears to have represented the crucifixion, but it has been so despoiled that the design cannot precisely be ascertained.

A Statue of Henry VIII. Gorhambury, Herts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, April 1, 1807.

STATUE OF HENRY THE EIGHTH,

AT GORHAMBURY, HERTS.

GORHAMBURY, the seat of lord viscount Grimstone, celebrated from having been the residence of the great lord Bacon, is situated within a short distance of St. Alban's. It derives its name from —— de Gorham, a relative to Geoffry and Robert de Gorham, abbots of St. Alban's, who conferred on him a grant of these lands, about the middle of the twelfth century. This estate continued to be the property of his descendants, till near the end of the fourteenth century, when it was reannexed to the abbey, by the abbot De la Mare, who purchased it for 800 marks. The manor remained in the possession of the abbey till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to Ralph Rowlat, whose eldest daughter married John Maynard, esq. by which union the estate became the property of that gentleman. It was afterwards purchased by Nicholas Bacon, esq. who was made lord keeper of the privy seal by queen Elizabeth.

Sir Nicholas erected the mansion, which is now a ruin westward of the present edifice. It was originally of a quadrangular form, but the only parts remaining which are worthy of notice are a portion of the great hall, a lofty octangular tower, and the porch of entrance. The porch is a square projection of richly-ornamented stone, rising

to the height of the original building. Beneath a pediment are the royal arms of Elizabeth, and still lower on each side of a square window, are several rudely-carved statues of Roman soldiers. The interior of the porch was ornamented by sir Nicholas with all the splendid emblazonments peculiar to the age. Within the great hall were painted several elegant devices, and here the lord keeper often entertained his royal and munificent mistress Elizabeth. The tower is of brick, and commands from its summit a variety of beautiful prospects, but, from its now ruinous state, it is seldom if ever ascended. About thirty yards from the tower is a niche in a broken wall, where stands the Statue of Henry VIII. This Statue is in gilt armour, and conveys some resemblance of the robust Henry, though now mutilated, and in a state of decay. It was introduced here by the lord Bacon, at the time the wall was built.

This superb mansion of the great Bacon, from which the puissant Elizabeth often issued her royal mandates, has been entirely neglected since the present residence of the lords Grimstone was erected, between the years 1778 and 1785.

Barking Abbey Gate Way, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, April 1st 1807.

BARKING ABBEY,

ESSEX.

Barking Abbey, one of the earliest monastic institutions in this country, was founded about the year 672 by St. Erkenwald, fourth bishop of London, for nuns of the Benedictine order, at the desire of his sister Ethelburgh, who became its abbess, and at her death received canonization. This St. Erkenwald was of royal extraction, and, according to contemporary writers, not more remarkable for his exalted birth than for his sanctity. As a testimony of the great veneration in which he was held, his remains were contended for by three separate parties—the nuns of Barking, the convent of Chertsey, and the citizens of London. The dispute was at last terminated by a miracle, which declared for the Londoners, who, having obtained the body, bore it off in triumph. On the road they were stopped at Ilford and Stratford by the floods; upon this occasion a second miracle interposed, and procured a safe and easy passage for the holy man and his attendants.

Very little more is related of this Abbey till the year 870, when it was burnt to the ground by the Danes, and the nuns slain or dispersed. About the middle of the tenth century it was rebuilt by king Edgar, as an atonement for violating the chastity of Whulfhilda, a nun at

Wilton, who presided over this convent for many years, but was afterwards ejected by Elfrida, the widow of Edgar, to make way for her own assumption of the government; who afterwards repenting of the injury done to Whulfhilda, restored her to the presidency of the Abbey.

Maud, the first queen of Henry I. assumed the government of this convent, as afterwards did Maud her niece, the wife of king Stephen; and afterwards Mary the sister of Thomas à Becket was appointed to the situation by Henry II. as an atonement, it is said, for the injury he had done the family.

At the suppression, Henry VIII. granted an annual pension of 200 marks to Dorothy Barley, the last abbess, and smaller pensions to the nuns, who were then thirty in number.

Of the ruins of the conventual buildings nothing remains except crumbling fragments of the once extensive walls. The site of the Abbey church is just discernible without the north wall of the parish church, and near the entrance of the church-yard is the ancient square embattled gateway, which we have represented. Above the entrance arch is a niche with a canopy and pinnacle. This structure is called Fire-bell gate, from its anciently containing a bell used as a curfew.

Worcester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond, [illegible] May, [illegible]

Worcester Cathedral &c from the Banks of the Severn.

Stone Pulpit, Worcester Cathedral

Published by the Proprietors, 10 Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row, May 1st 1837.

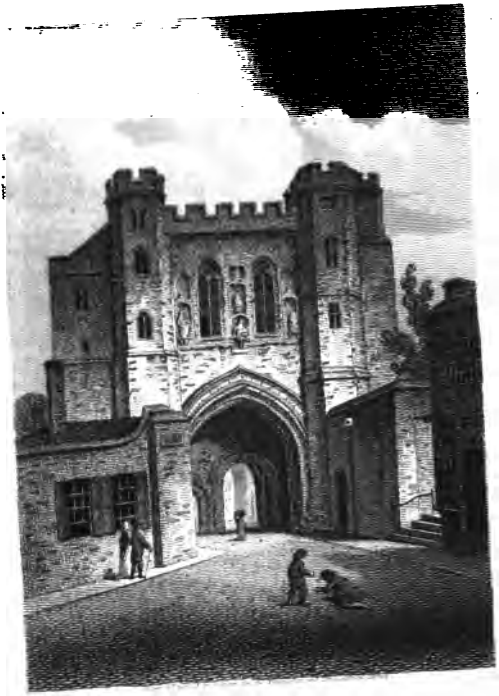
Chapter House, Worcester Cathedral.

Cloisters of Worcester Cathedral.

The Crypt, Worcester Cathedral.

The Southern entrance to the Cloisters, of Worcester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by W. H. Lizars, 3 and Sons Map Office.



Edgars Tower Worcester

Published [illegible]

WORCESTER.

This beautiful city, an epitome of the metropolis, and the capital of an extensive district, was known among the Britons by the name of *Caer-Gwyrangon*, which the Romans latinized to *Branonium*. The Saxons named it *Weogorna Ceastre*, whence it was corrupted to *Wirecester*, or *Worcester*.

Its ancient history does not make mention of any particular circumstance, except that it was the residence of the Wiccian viceroys belonging to the kingdom of Mercia. Worcester owed great part of its prosperity, under the Saxon government, to duke Ethelred and his lady Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, before the year 900. They gave a charter, by desire of bishop Wærfred, that the city might be improved and fortified with bulwarks for the security of its inhabitants; for this purpose they granted to the church or minster there one half of the royal dues or tolls arising from the market or the street, reserving only the wain-shilling and the seam-penny; which was a duty on wares carried out; one penny each horseload, and twelve times as much a loaded wain, to the king.

The ancient castle was repaired about this time, and some fortresses erected round it, of which only one, denominated Edgar's Tower, remains at the present day.

This city was destroyed by fire in 1041, by Hardicanute, in revenge against the inhabitants, who had killed the collectors of his exorbitant taxes. In 1080 Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, burnt the suburbs and attacked the city; but the citizens, headed by bishop Wulstan, bravely resisted him, killed or took prisoners 5000 men, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege. It was again burnt at different periods, and suffered very materially during the civil wars between the adherents to the houses of York and Lancaster.

This city has been peculiarly remarkable for its loyalty. In 1486 it had nearly suffered the most dreadful calamities, on account of its adherence to Henry VII. during lord Lovel's rebellion. But the sieges of Worcester during the rebellion in the reign of Charles I. will ever place it high in the annals of this country for the unshaken fidelity of its citizens to their king. This loyal attachment has been the cause of several visits to Worcester by the sovereigns of these realms: the last was in 1788, when his majesty king George III. the queen, the duke of York, and the princesses, honoured this city with their presence, the particulars of which are amply detailed in Mr. Green's History.

Worcester, in its civil capacity, is a county in itself, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, common-council, and lesser officers. The GUILDHALL is elegant and magnificent, and was built in 1720. Here are held the assizes and sessions for the county of Worcester and

the city. In the great council-chamber is an excellent whole-length portrait of his present majesty, in a richly-ornamented frame, placed on a pediment of white marble, sculptured with oak-leaves and acorns, within which is inscribed, in gold letters—"HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III. MOST GRACIOUSLY CONDESCENDED TO HONOUR WITH HIS PRESENCE THE CORPORATION OF WORCESTER, IN THIS HALL, AUGUST 8, 1788." This room is ornamented with twelve chandeliers.

There are nine parish churches within the liberties of the city, and two without. St. HELEN'S is a rectory in the gift of the bishop: this fabric is ancient and venerable, and contains eight bells, inscribed to the honour of queen Anne, her battles, and generals.

St. ANDREW'S church has a spire, which is esteemed a great curiosity in architecture, and supposed to be the highest belonging to any parish church in England, being, with the tower, 245 feet 6 inches in height from the ground. The other churches contain nothing very remarkable relative to antiquity or curiosity.—Here are also several meeting-houses for dissenters of different persuasions.

The city has many charities for the relief of the indigent, aged, and diseased, of which the INFIRMARY and HOUSE OF INDUSTRY claim pre-eminence. Here are also two places of confinement for delinquents; the CITY GAOL, formerly part of the Grey Friars monastery, the ancient chapel of which is still standing; and the

COUNTY GAOL, which has been greatly improved and enlarged.

The BRIDGE, an elegant structure of stone over the Severn, was built under the direction of Mr. Gwynne, and consists of five semicircular arches. The first stone was laid by the earl of Coventry on the 25th day of July 1771, and the whole completed in 1780. To make the approaches to the city correspond with the elegance of the bridge, the avenues on either side have been laid open to a very commodious extent, and a handsome street, which derives its name from its vicinity to the bridge, has been built, thereby connecting the Broad Street and others with this important access to the city. Among the sculptured ornaments on the outside are, the head of Sabrina, over the centre arch, northward; and the city arms southward. At the west end are two very ornamental toll-houses. The tolls and custom of the river, and repairs of the bridge and quays, were very anciently put under the care of the water-bailiff, an officer annually appointed. No person can be arrested, or holden to bail, on the river within the liberties of the city, without the officer taking the water-bailiff to protect him in his duty.

The view of the city of Worcester from the banks of the Severn is peculiarly pleasing. In the fore-ground the bridge presents itself, with the craft sailing along the river in rotary motion: the top of the china manufactory on the eastern shore, terminated by St. Andrew's spire and the

lofty turrets of the cathedral, form at once an assemblage of objects venerable and picturesque.

The THEATRE, on which Mrs. Siddons first displayed her abilities; and the PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, BALLS, ASSEMBLIES, &c. are sources of amusement for the fashionable classes of Worcester.

Having given an epitome of the history of Worcester, we subjoin that it is at present one of the most pleasant, elegant, and flourishing cities in the united kingdom. The ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY is a constant source of employment to numerous hands; and here are also very considerable MANUFACTORIES OF CARPETS, DISTILLERIES, &c. The HOP-MARKET during the season is very plentiful and profitable. Here are also hackney-coaches and chairs, as well as various conveyances down the river Severn, on the banks of which the city is situated, which answers every purpose of commercial intercourse with the other parts of the country.

Edgar's tower, as we have before observed, is the only remain of the ancient castle, and is supposed to have been built originally by king Ethelred II. surnamed the Unready, in 1005; but has been considerably altered since that period. It is called EDGAR'S TOWER on account of the statues of that monarch and his two queens Elfleda and Elfrida, being placed on the eastern front.

On the opposite side there is a remarkable bust, very well finished, representing a monk, in a bending posture, supporting himself with his left hand, and holding his

sight towards his breast. Here is also a well-executed bust of George II., underneath which is written, in gold letters—"GEORGIUS SECUNDUS."

It appears that there was a church in Worcester as early as the times of the Britons; but it did not assume the privileges of a cathedral till A. D. 680, when Ethelred, king of Mercia, placed Bosel in the episcopal chair. The church was at that time dedicated to St. Peter.

The first mention of St. Mary's minster occurs in a charter of king Ethelbald, A. D. 743, and it is supposed to have been a new foundation, occasioned by the liberality of abbess Æthelburga. In 983 bishop Oswald, the great patron of the monks, completed the building of a new and more stately cathedral, in which he placed no less than twenty-eight altars. This structure, however, felt the cruel ravages of the soldiers of Hardicanute; and the alterations in architecture by the Normans caused another revolution in the fabric.

St. Wulstan, bishop of the see at that time, laid the foundation of the present cathedral, A. D. 1084, in a style of great magnificence. It was burnt in 1202, and repaired and consecrated in the year 1218, in the presence of Henry III. and his court.

In 1224 the church was enlarged by bishop Blois, who added the west front. The great tower was finished in 1374, and is one hundred and sixty-two feet high from the cross aisle. Its external embellishments are exceeded by

none in the kingdom; the series of tabernacle-work which surrounds the upper stage is in the most perfect style of Gothic or English architecture, and is terminated by four handsome pinnacles of open-work. The figures surrounding the tower are supposed to be those of Edward III. and bishops Nicholas de Ely, and William de Lynne, on the east side: on the south, Henry III. bishop Blois, and another bishop; on the west, a king and two bishops, and on the north, facing the city, the Virgin and Child, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan.

This cathedral varies in the several styles of architecture, during the times of its benefactors; but it is built in the form of a patriarchal cross, similar to the collegiate church at Brussels, and makes a noble appearance, taken in every direction.

There have been one hundred bishops from the foundation of the see. The diocese formerly contained Worcestershire, Glocestershire, and half Warwickshire; but was abridged, when Glocester was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. It has at present ecclesiastical jurisdiction over two hundred and forty-one parishes in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, by a bishop, dean, archdeacon, chancellor, ten prebendaries, and subordinate clergy and officers.

Among other curiosities within the cathedral is a stone pulpit, of an octagon figure, most elegantly carved, in the English style. The front pannels represent the hieroglyphics of the Four Gospels; on the dies of the base are

the arms of England and the see of Worcester.—"These appropriate decorations," says Mr. Green, "illustrate the purposes of the structure in the most comprehensive manner; the old and the new law are exemplified and combined, to indicate the system of the Christian religion; the imperial insignia denote the source of the temporal government of the church, and the whole referring to the Divine Power for guidance and protection, is beautifully indicated by the eye of Providence placed over the series of emblems in each compartment. The New Jerusalem, as described in the Revelations, and represented on the plane of the inside of the pulpit, may be considered as the climax of the whole composition, inasmuch as it is the object to which all our views should be directed."

The canopy is well designed; the festooned drapery and embroidery is formed at the angles by a cord from beneath, and surmounted by a riband with which it is encompassed. The whole forms the most chaste species of this kind that can be met with. It is ascended by stone steps from the north aisle, the supports of which are finely carved.

King John, upon his visiting Worcester in 1207, after having paid his devotions at the tomb of St. Wulstan, and having bestowed on the prior and convent several estates, gave 100 marks to repair their cloister, which, with the monastery, had lately been burnt down.

The present cloister was erected in 1372, and is in length eastward 125 feet; the south, west, and north sides 120 feet in length; and the width of the whole 16 feet. The vaulted roof is adorned with a profusion of sculptures; those more particularly to be noticed are in the south cloister, where the regal genealogy of Israel and Judah is arranged. It commences at the west end; on the keystone of the first arch is a figure, with a branch issuing from his bowels, supposed to be Jesse. The next keystone exhibits David, with his harp, succeeded on the other keystones to the centre of the arcade, where is a group of figures, representing Samuel anointing David. From the east end is a genealogical series of the kings of Israel, each holding a scroll, supposed formerly to contain their several names. The entrance to the cloister is on the south side of the cathedral. The door by which the cloisters are entered from College Green is of Norman architecture, and undoubtedly coeval with the mother church founded by St. Wulstan.

On the east side of the cloister is the chapter-house. Its form is a decagon, fifty-eight feet in diameter, and in height forty-five feet. Its roof is supported by a fine round umbilical pillar, issuing from the centre. This building is coeval in age with the cloisters, and is at present appropriated as a council-room and a library for the use of the church. Here are preserved a valuable collection of printed books, and many manuscripts upon canon law, comprised in two hundred and fifty-one volumes.

Godiva, wife of Leofric duke of Mercia, upon the death of her husband in 1057, among other presents which she made to the church of Worcester, to obtain their consent that she should hold possessions during her life, which Leofric had promised to restore to the monks at his decease, gave them a library. A regular establishment of this nature did not, however, take place till the prelacy of bishop Carpenter, in 1461, when he erected a library in the chapel of the charnel-house, and endowed it to the value of £10 per annum, to maintain a librarian. From this place the library was removed in 1641, to its present situation.

Under the choir of the cathedral is the crypt, a very accurate plan of which is given in Green's Antiquities of Worcester. These subterraneous cavities are considered as clear evidences of the great antiquity of the cathedrals in which they are found: it has likewise been remarked that they are discovered in the most select situations in our ancient churches; from which it may be inferred that their uses were eminently sacred. In the primitive times of Christianity, places of the most retired privacy were resorted to for the purposes of worship; and "caves and dens of the earth" were the gloomy witnesses to the devotion of the first Christians. As memorials of these subterraneous sanctuaries, it has been conjectured many of our cathedrals have these crypts, or vaults, under their choirs. The crypt of Worcester cathedral has an aisle

on each side of its area, and on its southern extremity is a compartment, supposed to have been a sepulchral chapel to the ancient earls of Glocester. The roof of the area is supported by five rows of columns, which terminate in a semicircular form at the eastern end: the side aisles have three rows each, which, including those in the sepulchral chapel, make the entire number of columns one hundred and forty-two. The crypt is so impervious to the light of day, that, without considerable pains to illuminate it, only an imperfect view can be obtained.

The tomb of king John, supposed to be the most ancient in England of the lineal ancestors of his present majesty from William I. is situated near the altar; on it is a figure of the defunct crowned, on which was written, "JOHANNES REX ANGLIÆ," now defaced. The right hand holds a sceptre; in the left a sword lying by him, the point of which is received in the mouth of a couchant lion at his feet. The figure is as large as life. On each side of him are cumbent images of bishops Oswald and Wulstan, in smaller size, each carved in grey marble.

Great doubts had arisen whether this was, or was not, the real place of interment belonging to that monarch. To determine the point, it was proposed, that, when the church was lately repaired, the tomb should be opened to satisfy every doubt. On Monday, July 17, 1797, the taking down of the tomb was proceeded on in the following manner.

"On the removal of the royal effigy, and the stone slab on which it had been laid, and which had been broken in two in some former operation about the tomb, the objects which first presented to view within it, were two partition walls of brick, raised to assist in the support of the superincumbent covering and figure of the king, and to take an equal bearing of their weight with the side and end pannels of the tomb. The spaces between those walls, and between them and the ends of the tomb, were filled up with the rubbish of bricks and mortar. On taking down the pannel at the head and one on each side, and clearing out the rubbish, two strong elm boards originally joined by a batten nailed at each end of them, but which had dropped off and left the boards loose, were next discovered; and, upon their removal, the stone coffin, of which they had formed the covering, containing the entire remains of king John, became visible! The dean and chapter were immediately convened to see the important doubt cleared up; a drawing was taken on the spot, which was afterwards engraved and published with a pamphlet of no less than eight pages to announce this astonishing event to the public. The body was found to have been adjusted in the stone coffin precisely in the same form as the figure on the tomb. The skull, instead of being placed with the face in the usual situation, presented the foramen magnum, the opening through which the spinal marrow passes down the vertebræ, turned upwards. The lower part of the os frontis was so much perished, as to have be-

come nearly of an even surface with the bottoms of the sockets of the eyes. The whole of the upper jaw was displaced from the skull, and found near the right elbow: it contained four teeth in very good preservation. The lower jaw was also separated from the skull; there were no teeth in this jaw. Some grey hairs were discernible under the covering of the head. The ulna of the left arm, which had been folded on the body, was found detached from it, and lying obliquely on the breast; the ulna of the right arm lay nearly in its proper place, but the radius of neither arm, nor the bones of either hand, were visible. The bones of the toes were in good preservation, more particularly those of the right foot, on two or three of which the nails were still visible. The rest of the bones, more especially of the lower extremities, were nearly perfect. Some large pieces of mortar were found on and below the abdomen; from which there could be no doubt but the body had been removed from the place of its original sepulture. The body measured five feet six inches and a half. It is somewhat singular, that, after lying there 582 years, the body was not more decayed. John died at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, October 19, 1215. His bowels and heart were buried at Croxton abbey, in Staffordshire; the abbot of which had been his physician, and performed the operation of embalming him.

"The dress in which the body of the king was found, appears also to have been similar to that in which his figure is represented on the tomb, excepting the gloves on its

hands, and the crown on its head, which on the skull in the coffin was found to be the celebrated monk's cowl, in which he is recorded to be buried, as a passport through the regions of purgatory. This sacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very closely, and had been tied or buckled under the chin by straps, parts of which remained. The body was covered by a robe, reaching from the neck nearly to the feet: it had some of its embroidery still remaining near the right knee. It was apparently of crimson damask, and of strong texture: its colour however was so totally discharged from the effect of time, that it is but conjecturally it can be said to have been of any but what has now pervaded the whole object, namely, a dusky brown. The cuff of the left arm, which had been laid on the breast, remained. In that hand a sword, in a leather scabbard, had been placed as on the tomb, parts of which, much decayed, were found at intervals down the left side of the body, and to the feet, as were also parts of the scabbard, but in a much more perfect state than those of the sword. The legs had on a sort of ornamented covering, which was tied round at the ankles, and extended over the feet, where the toes were visible through its decayed parts. The coffin is of the Higley stone of Worcestershire, white, and chisel levelled, wholly dissimilar in its kind to either that of the foundation of the tomb, its pannels, covering, or the figure of the king. A very considerable fracture runs through it in an oblique direction, one foot six inches from the left shoulder, to two feet nine inches from the right. The coffin is laid

upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it. Its original covering is that stone out of which the effigy of the king is sculptured, and now lying on the tomb, the shape of which is exactly correspondent with that of the stone coffin, and its extreme dimensions strictly proportionate to its purpose.

"The impatience of the multitude to view the royal remains, so unexpectedly found, became so ungovernable, as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity on the evening of the next day, after it had been laid open to the view of some thousands of spectators. The tomb of king John was therefore completely restored, and finally closed, in the same state as before."

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